

Bertoni, Paraguay and Ihgatiimi, Matto Grosso, Brazil). Not of H. de Saussure, 1858.

Polistes paraguayensis A. de Winkelried Bertoni, 1921, Rev. Soc. Cientif. Paraguay, I, pt. 1, p. 12 (based on his supposed *Polistes consobrinus* of 1918).

P. consobrinus de Saussure is now recognized as a melanic variant of *P. versicolor* (Olivier). A. de Winkelried Bertoni pointed out that his supposed *consobrinus*, which he fully described in 1918, was structurally different from *P. versicolor*. I have one female and one male from Bolivia which agree well with Bertoni's account. They are of about the size and color of *P. versicolor* var. *consobrinus*; but in the male the clypeus is very broadly separated from the inner orbits, while it touches over a short distance in the female. There is a curious superficial resemblance between these specimens and some *fuscatus* var. *nestor*, of North America. The structure of the clypeus, however, separates *paraguayensis* from *fuscatus*; while, in the male, there is no median tubercle on the depressed area of the last sternite. Owing to the absence of prepectal suture and the presence of a complete median mesepisternal groove, *P. paraguayensis* belongs in the group of *P. canadensis*.

Undescribed Species of Crane-Flies from the Eastern United States and Canada (Dipt.: Tipulidae). Part VI

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The crane-flies discussed at this time were derived from various sources that are acknowledged in connection with each species. The preceding part under this general title was published in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, vol. 40: 44-49; 1929.

Tipula (*Oreomyza*) *broweri* n. sp.

Belongs to the *marmorata* group; allied to *nebulipennis*; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened, preceded by a subequal clearer yellow ring; wings subhyaline, conspicuously clouded with brown or grayish brown; cell *C* clear, cell *Sc*

only a trifle darkened; abdomen chiefly yellow, the outer segments, including the hypopygium, more variegated with brown; male hypopygium with a rectangular blackened lobe at base of outer dististyle; gonapophyses conspicuous, jutting from the genital chamber, the outer pair narrowed at apex; eighth sternite with a deep median incision, forming two conspicuous yellow lobes that are fringed along their mesal margins with long coarse setae.

♂. Length about 10-12 mm.; wing 11.5-13 mm.

♀. Length about 12-13 mm.; wing 11-12 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head gray; palpi brownish black. Antennae with scape obscure yellow, pedicel orange, flagellum uniformly black; flagellar segments only moderately incised. Head dark gray.

Mesonotal praescutum dark gray with four dark brown stripes, the cephalic ends of the intermediate pair paler, posterior sclerites of notum gray, the scutal lobes weakly darkened. Pleura light gray, variegated with darker gray, especially on anepisternum, ventral sternopleurite and ventral meron. Halteres yellow, the knobs dark brown basally, their apices paling to reddish brown.

Legs with the coxae gray; trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips conspicuously blackened, preceded by a subequal clear yellow ring; tibiae and basitarsi brownish yellow, the tips darkened; remainder of tarsi black, claws (♂) with a single basal spine.

Wings subhyaline, clouded with paler brown or grayish brown, the pattern arranged much as in *fragilis* and unusually contrasting for a member of this group of flies; cell *C* clear, cell *Sc* only a trifle darkened; stigma darker brown; veins brown. Venation: *Rs* approximately one-half longer than *m-cu*.

Abdomen chiefly yellow, the first tergite and remainder of pleural region darkened; beyond midlength of abdomen both tergites and sternites more darkened laterally; hypopygium chiefly dark brown, the conspicuous lobes of the eighth sternite and the dististyles extensively yellow. Male hypopygium with the lateral lobes of tergite terminating in short decurved points, the margin of the median notch with microscopic blackened points. Basistyle on mesal edge below insertion of dististyles with a blackened plate or flange. Outer dististyle with a rectangular blackened lobe or flange at base. Inner dististyle relatively narrow, the apex of beak microscopically bidentate.

Gonapophyses conspicuously projecting from genital chamber, the inner pair narrow, tapering to a slender apex, the surface with delicate pale setulae; outer apophyses broad but tapering gradually to a narrow obtuse lobe. Eighth sternite with a deep median incision, forming two conspicuous yellow lobes, their mesal margins with abundant long coarse setae.

Habitat.—MAINE. *Holotype*: ♂, Mount Katahdin, summit, altitude 5,200 feet, September 2, 1939 (A. E. Brower). *Allotopotype*, ♀, with the type. *Paratopotypes*, 11 ♂♂, 1 ♀, altitude 4800-5,200 feet, September 2-3, 1939 (A. E. Brower).

Tipula (Orcomyza) broweri is named in honor of the collector, my good friend, Dr. A. E. Brower, who has added vastly to our knowledge of the insects of Maine. The species is most similar to *T. (O.) nebulipennis* Alexander, of Labrador, Gaspé, and the alpine summits of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, yet is entirely distinct from this, as well as all other members of the group. As common in the Tipulidae, the details of structure of the male hypopygium furnish the most evident specific characters, especially the structure of the dististyles, gonapophyses and the eighth sternite. Dr. Brower found this species in various places between Baxter Spring and the summit, associated with another member of the same group, *Tipula (Orcomyza) insignifica* Alexander, which is an autumnal species known elsewhere only from the alpine summits of the Presidential Range, New Hampshire (Lakes of the Clouds; Alpine Garden; Madison Springs; Star Lake).

The type of *broweri* is preserved in my personal collection of these flies.

(To be continued.)

The Charles Robertson Collection of Insects.

Science for March 1, 1940, announces that the Illinois Natural History Survey has purchased this collection from Charles V. Robertson, the son. It consists of more than 30,000 pinned specimens, about two-thirds of which are bees and wasps, and about 200 type specimens, gathered in connection with Prof. Robertson's study of insect pollination. He died June 17, 1935; a brief obituary notice appeared in the *News* for October, 1936, page 228.